

RIA Fragment Separator Studies

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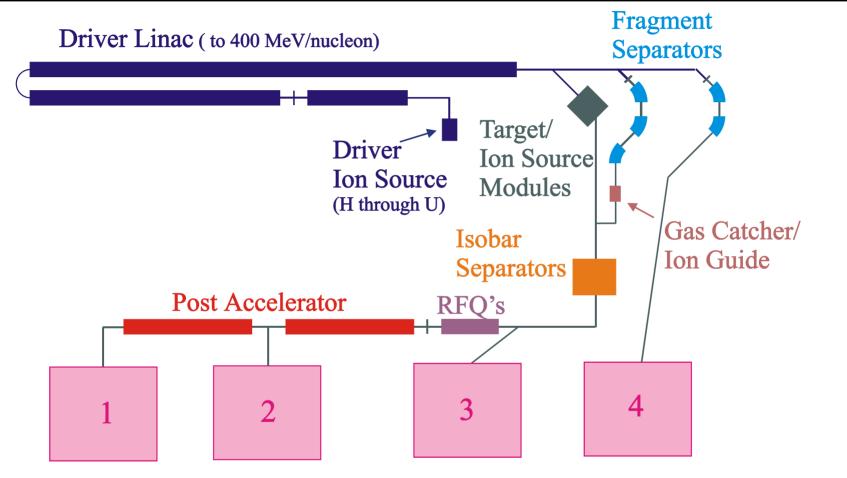


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Simplified Schematic Layout of the Rare Isotope Accelerator (RIA) Facility



Experimental Areas:

1: < 12 MeV/u 2: < 1.5 MeV/u 3: Nonaccelerated 4: In-flight fragments





Purpose of fragment separators

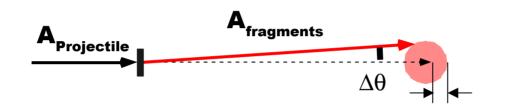
- Central component linking production and experimental areas
- separate reaction products from primary beam
- handle and confine primary beam and radioactive contaminants
- collect largest possible amount of selected isotopes and send:
 - in an identifiable form to high energy branch
 - achromatized, at low energy to gas catcher branch





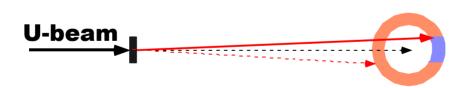
Production reactions -> separator requirements

1) Projectile Fragmentation

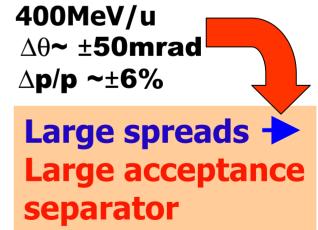


small $\Delta\theta$, small $\Delta p/p$

2) In-Flight Fission of ²³⁸U beam



For neutron-rich RI beams σ (fission) > σ (fragmentation)







Separator requirements

- optimized for high target thickness
- optimized for high acceptance for fission fragments
- radiation resistant, radiation control
- two separators required

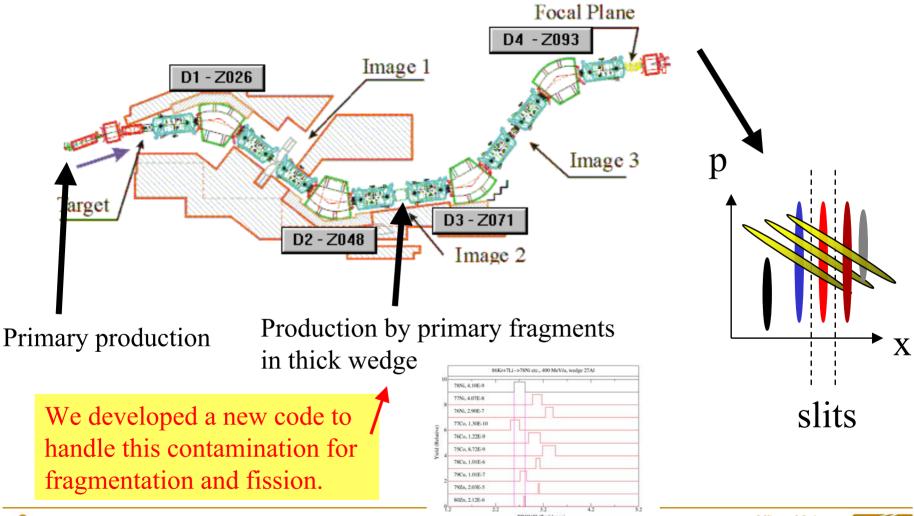
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•High-energy branch → high resolution, +- 50 mrad,
                +- 3% dp
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•Low-energy branch → high resolution, +- 50 mrad, +- 9% dp, achromatization to 0.1% dp



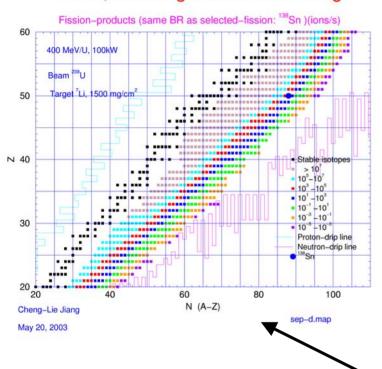


Study of selection process: secondary reactions in intermediate wedge

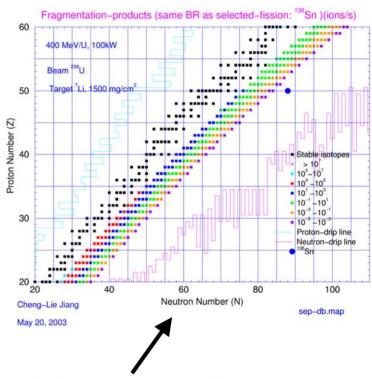


Production and separation of fission fragments

Yields, after target and before wedge



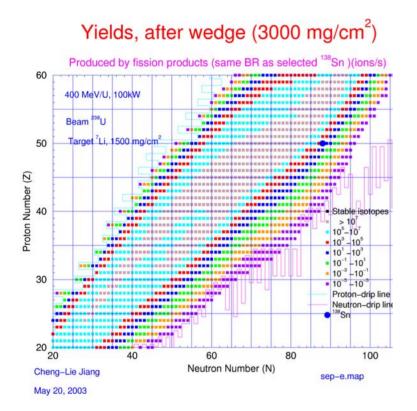
Yields, after target and before wedge



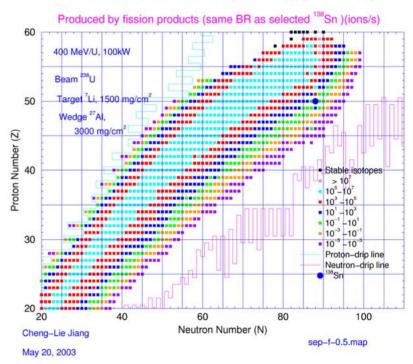
Production with fission and fragmentation within Bp acceptance



Production and separation of fission fragments





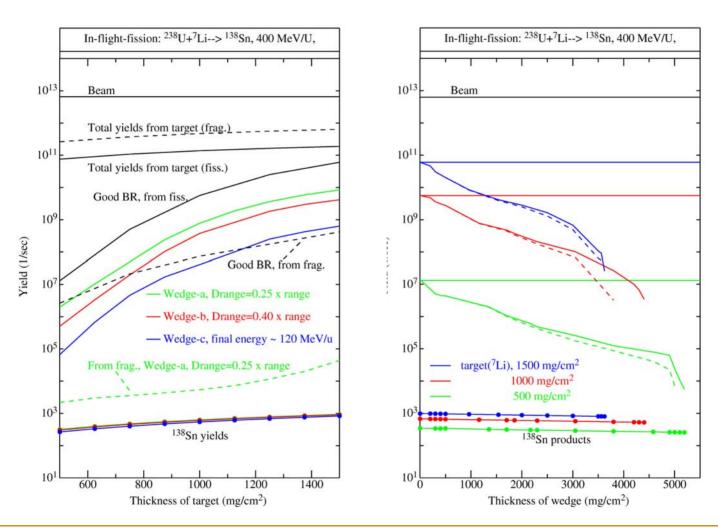


Activity after wedge and focal plane slits





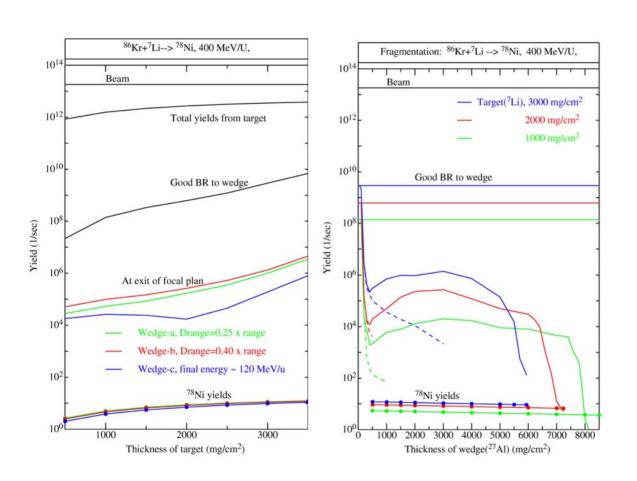
Contamination study for in-flight fission

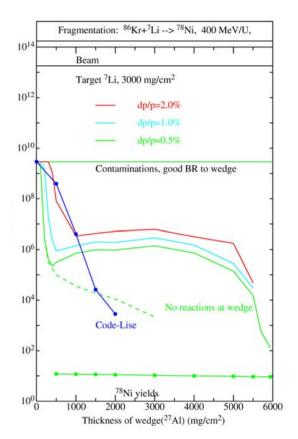






Study of contamination in fragmentation

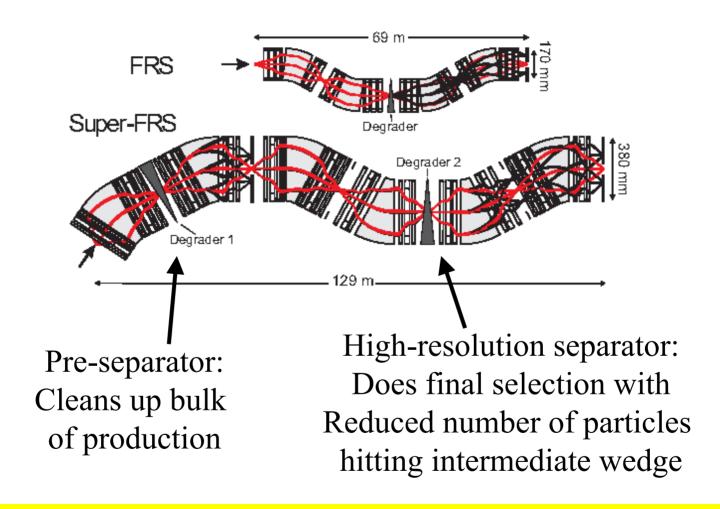








Possible evolution: FRS and preseparator optical layouts



Removes dominating background for weakest channels



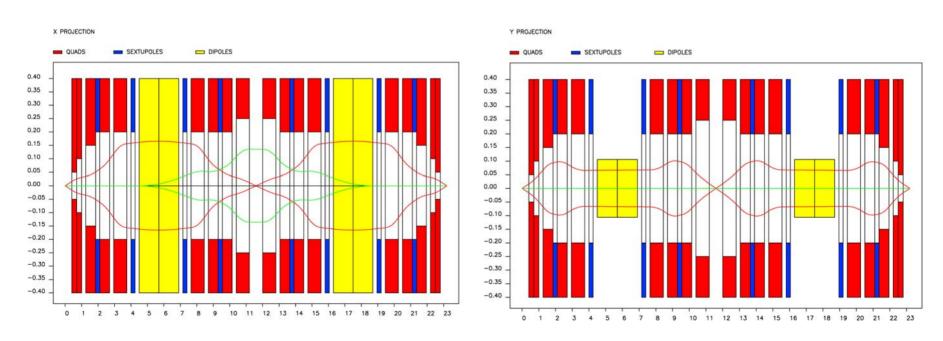


For more detailed ion optical studies: improvements to COSY code

more detailed design of fragment separator with dp +- 9%, +- 50 mrad

determine gap sizes, position of beam dumps, higher order optics

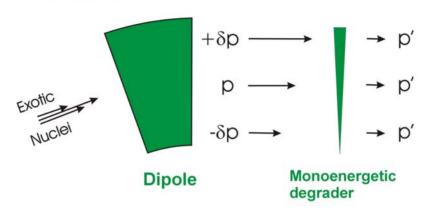
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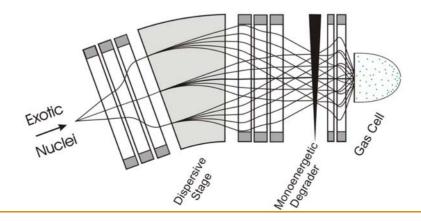


Energy and range focusing

Principle



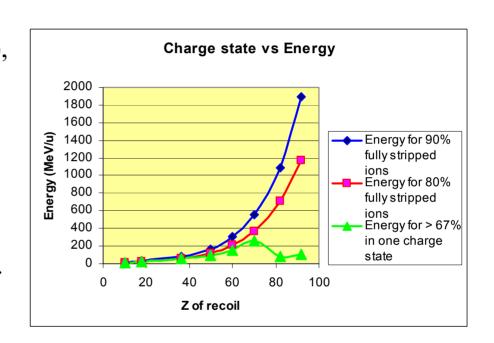
Ion-optical design





Separator design must take into account driver linac energy

- for 400 MeV/u (lower for recoils), high mass recoils will not be fully stripped
- •must then choose recoil energy providing high concentration in one specific charge state
- •charge-state distribution will lower yield at each wedge/absorber



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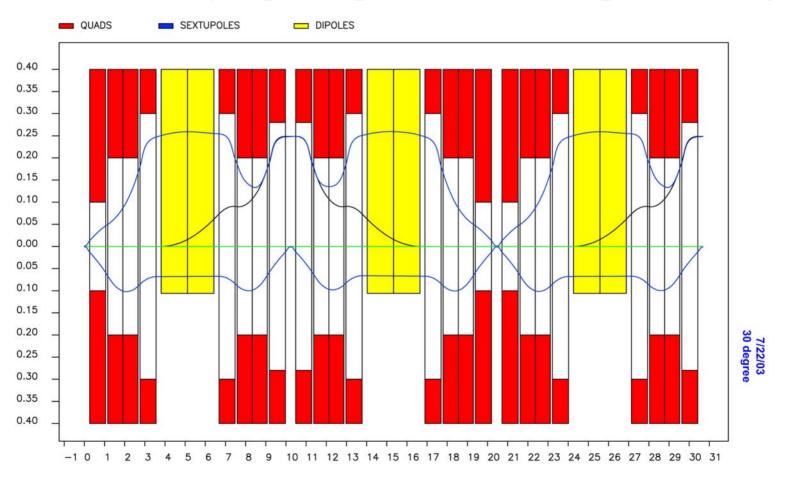
Number of wedges must be minimized for high-Z elements at RIA energy.





Current separator layout under study (low energy branch)

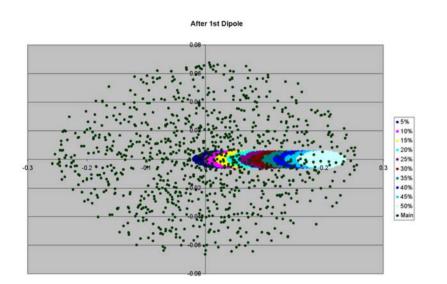
Only a pre-separator and a dispersive stage! XY PROJECTION

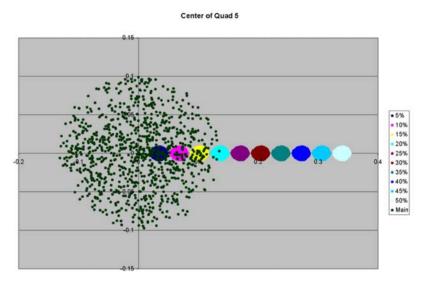






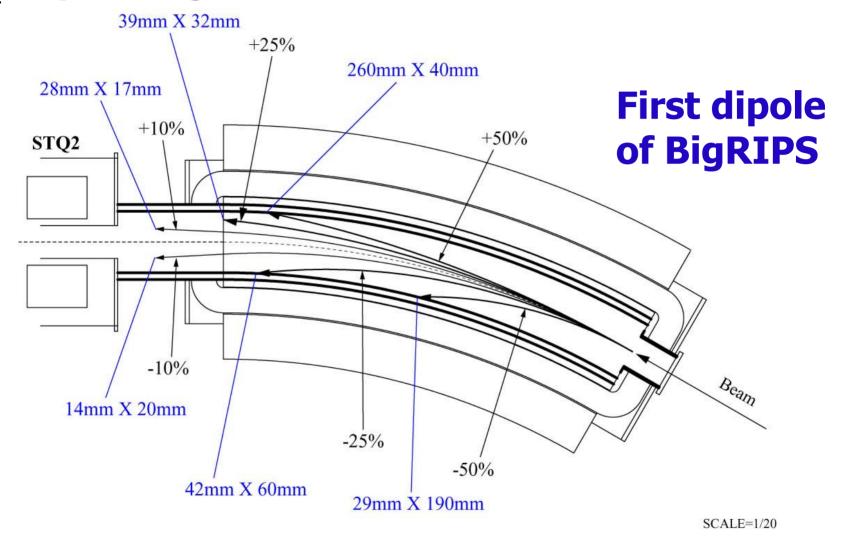
Primary beam traveling down separator







At RIKEN: Stopping position changes depending on relative momentum





8/27/03



Beam dumping at RIA

- Clearly, with the higher acceptance, beam will be transported much further down separator
- RIKEN type solution not adequate
- More option opened to choose best dispersion vs magnification spot to handle beam dump
- ... more work still needed on this topic



Fragment Separator Issues

- Evaluate design options, match to rest of facility ... whole site layout depends on this piece
- Include pre-separators to both separators
- Detail studies for "gas catcher" separator
- Calculate separation purity for several specific cases
- Study radiation damage and beam dump issues





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Status

- tools to study basic behavior and detailed design criteria of RIA fragment separators are being developed and improved
- requirements for RIA are well quantified
- contamination of weak channels by secondary production in intermediate wedge is identified as major source of contamination
- pre-separator approach solves this problem
- beam dump power density requirements for present layout determined, detailed analysis under various scenarios ungoing
- Focusing of low velocity ions into gas catcher will require very large aperture devices ... different options are being considered

